1 thingiton

the High Admiralty Court or augustus, the High Admiralty Court of augustus, next adjudication in that country touching this question.

Grace was beld as a slave in the island of Antigua, and the high mistress, Mrs. Allen, as her

Grace was held as a slave in the island of Antigua, and was taken to London by her mistress, Mrs. Allen, as her servant, who was in that city on a visit. Mrs. Allen, on her return from London to Antigua, took Grace with her. Under this state of facts proceedings were instituted against Mr. Allen in the Vice Admiralty Court of Antigua, charging him with having unlawfully imported as a slave from Great Britath into the island of Antigua a free subject of his Majesty, against the statute, &c.

This proceeding, it will be seen, is based upon the idea that the visit of Grace to England had made her a free subject of his Majesty, and therefore unlawful to bring her back and hold her as a slave in Antigua.

The Vice Admiralty Court of Antigua decided that Grace was not free by reason of that visit to England, and gave judgment for the defendant, whereupon an appeal was taken to the High Court of Admiralty of England.

That court sustained the decision, and gave judgment for defendant with costs. See 2 Hazzard's (British) Admiralty Reps.

Reps.
Lord Stowell, in delivering the opinion of the court,

The objection, therefore, which constitutes the founds

The objection, therefore, which constitutes the foundation of this suit, and the ground of unlawful treatment, is that she was a free subject of his Majesty, and under that character unlawfully imported as a slave, and was so treated. Now, this averment must be proved. * • If she cannot plead with truth that she is a free subject, there is no greynd for complaint; in her being treated as a slave, her rights were not violated, and she has no injured rights to represent. It may be a misfortune that she is a slave; being so, she, in the present constitution of society, had no right to be treated otherwise. *

The sole ground upon which it appears to have been asserted is that she had been resident in England some time, as a servant waiting upon her mistress; but without the enjoyment of any manumission, that could alone deliver her from the character of a slave she carried with her when she left Antigua; for I think it demonstrable that she could derive no character of freedom that could entitle her to maintain a suit like this, founded upon a claim of oermanent freedom merely by having been in England, without manumission * * This suit, therefore, fails in its foundation. She was not a free person. * * * If she depends upon such a freedom, conveyed by a mere residence in England, she complains of a violation of right she nossessed no longer than whilst she resided in England, but which totally expired when that residence ceased, and she was imported into Antigua, and that is the proposition which I propose to make good in the course of the following observations.

The person who is free in England returns to slavery in Antigua; that is the whole question in the case.

Bis lordship then, with great power of reason and extensive research, catablishes this proposition in the affirmative, and decided that the former servile condition of Grace reattached to her upon her return to Antigua.

It seems that his lordship was upon intimate terms with the late Justice Joseph Story, for we find in the life and letters of Just

Upon the subject of this decision he writes to Justice

London, January 9th, 1828.

My DEAR SIR:

The fact is, I have been, at this late hour of my time, very much engaged in an undertaking perfectly novel to me, and which has occasioned me great trouble and auxiety; that is, the examination of a new question—namely, whether the emancipation of a slave, brought to England, insured a complete emancipation to him on his return to his own country, or whether it only operated as a suspension of slavery in this country, and his original character devolved upon him again upon his return to his netwe island.

original character devolved upon him again upon his return to his netwe islaud.

This question had never been examined since an end was
put to sisvery in England fifty years ago; but the practice
has regularly been that in his return to his country the
slave resumed his original character of slave. I had never
much attended to the question, having never been judicially
called upon so to do, but an act of Parliament lately
passed, and of which I know nothing, vested this jurisdictics is

tion in me.

It has attracted much attention and ob servation in this country, and I have had to consider this new question (as it was to me) with very laborious re-search. There were in fact, five cases to be determined, search. There were, in fact, five cases to be determined and they have cost me a great deal of trouble and anxiety I have given to the public the result of my inquiries. I am, very dear sir, yours very faithfully,

STOWELL.

decision as impregnable.

Nor is this all. He puts a case: If a slave should come into Massachusetts, and afterwards return to his own home, he would certainly think the local law would reattach, and that his servile character would be redintegrated.

But Justice Story not only endorses this case as fully as if he had decided it himself, but he says he knows that it had been extensively read in America, and that he never heard any opinion but that of approbation of it expressed among the profession of the law.

It must be admitted that the facts in the cases of Grace and Scott are precisely the same. They were both taken from slave countries into free countries, and then returned into States of slavery. Upon there facts, Lord Stowell, who admits himself to be an abolitionist, and Justice Story, another anti-slavery man, and both great men in any age, are fully committed, that the condition of slavery reattached; and this, if Justice Story says truly, with the approbation of the profession of the law in America.

If the views of the most eminent jurists of England and America, and the solemn adjudications of centuries, are entitled to any weight—if our government is one of law, instead of unbridled fanaticism and uncontrolled passion—if the Supreme Count, "aworn to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon them as such judges, according to the best of their understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States," were bound to follow the exabished laws, instead of trampling them under foot, then their decision could not have been otherwise. It is not the province of a judge to determine the rights of parties litigant according to his personal whims, passions, prejudices, likes, or dislikes. He is as much a servant of the law as the private citizen before him. His office is to expound and enforce the laws—to apply its rules to the case before him, regardless of personal antipathies or sympathies. He is not upturn the foundations of society and unsettle the established rules of personal or public right to gratify the local or temporal passions raging around him. Ills duty often calls upon him, despire the wildest clamor, to interpose the shield of the constitution and law between the infuriated multitude who shout for the crucifixon and the threatened victim; and if he has not the manly virtue so to act, he, like Pontius Pilate, is unworthy of his solemn trust. How vast are the rights of persons and property dependent upon the settled maxims of jurisprudence, the disturbance of which would resolvesociety into chaos! If a court, swayed by passion, should overturn those sacred landmarks in order to gratify its morbid sensibilities in one case, how soon would our country cease to be a land of liberty? for there can be no "liberty save in the harness of the law." All else is unrestricted despotism, either of the one or many—absolutism, oligarchy, or anarchy. itism, oligarchy, or anarchy.
In the case of Dred Scott, as has been shown, the con-

In the case of Dred Scott, as has been shown, the con-trolling propositions are not new. They have been so de-cided, both in this country and England, before the politi-cal agitation of abolition. Daggett and Gibson and Story coincided in opinion with Talbov, Yorke, and Stowell, and all with the present views of our Supreme Court. The same law obtains now that existed before the present polit-ical strife arose, and the judges of the Supreme Court were bound to follow its mandates, not the shifting outcries of partisans or demagorues.

ical strife arose, and the judges of the Supreme Court were bound to follow its mandates, not the shifting outeries of partisans or demagogues.

It is no part of my design to review the opinions of either Justices McLean or Curtis; yet it may not be amiss to direct attention to the wide difference of views expressed by them. The only political or partisan aspirant on the bench of the Supreme Court is Justice McLean. Less than ten years ago, when the "Wilmot-provise" question was first ngitated, he volunteered, through the National Intelligencer, an elaborate constitutional argument against the opiniona uttered by him last spring when seeking the black-republican nomination. His partisan opinions last spring, expressed with a view to the desired nomination for the presidency, Justice Curtis elaborately combats and overthrows. Those dissenting judges cannot agree with each other on many of the most important points discussed. Before the supreme court of Massachusets, in the Aves case, Justice Curtis contended most earnestly and seriously for the same doctrines which he now repudiates, and marshaled a formidable array of precedents to support the views then advanced by him. Certainly, he then thought the cited authorities sufficient and applicable.

The outery of abolitionists at this time is wholly unjust and unfounded. They are enraged because they could not sweep away the bulwarks of the law and their sworn defenders; that the tempest of party passion aroused by them was not permitted to rage destructively through the halls of justice, as well as in the mob-filled streets of Boston and Syracuse and Curistiana. Fanaticism knows no law, reason, principle. It now misrepresents the decision of the Supreme Court, and seeks to inflame northern prejudices by

son, principle. It now misrepresents the decision of the Supreme Court, and seeks to inflame northern prejudices by studied falsehoods. The decision does not state, nor does any seasible deduction from it warrant the statement, that a slave can be taken into a non-slaveholding community and there held in slavery so long as the master pleases. I am, very dear sir, yours very faithfully,

Not receiving an answer from Justice Story, his lordabit again writes as follows:

London, May 17, 1828.

My dear sir, yours ome time ago, a case which had determined in the Admiralty upon a reference from the Secretary of State, Lord Bathurst, relating to the condition of slaves. Whether it has reached you or not, it know not, as your station appears to be very much altered, that, from Massenhuestts to Washington. I desire to be understood as not at all deciding the question upon the law fulness of the slave trade, upon which I am rather a stern abolitionist, but merely this narrow question: Whether the Court of King's Bench, in the case of Sommerset, meant to declare that the non-execution of the slave code in Eggland, but left it in full operation with respect to the colonies, which some of our abolitionists here and some of our judges there resolutely contend for. My clear opinion is for its lamtle effect. The execution of the code laws is suggended in Eggland, so the colonies upon the return of the person so far liberated in England, as being thought inconsistent with the nature see well as the institutions of this country. So far as it goes, but no farther, it does not at all deciding to question which has not the colonies upon the return of the person so far liberated in England, and enforced by our courts of law, the Rug's perty council and the court of chancers, to the law in the colonies upon the return of the person so far liberated here. This is the whole question which has not time to declare in England, and enforced by our courts of law, the flucion of the supreme court of each ster, upon its own local laws, is conclusive upon the Supreme Court of the United Story of the law in the colonies upon the return of the person so far liberated in England, and enforced by our courts of law, the short of the person of the supreme court of each ster, upon its own local laws of the supreme court of each ster, upon the colonies which another in the colonies, and up

make in Negland, and cafforced by our courts of law, the King's puty council and the court of chancety, but they are the proposal council and the court of chancety, but they are the place of Jastices McLan and Cartia open the door to such a Microscopic of the power of the power to decise are as a finishment of the colonizat, I cannot a feed of the power to decise are as a finishment of the colonizat, I cannot a feed of the power to decise are the colonizat, I cannot a feed of the power to decise are the colonizat. I cannot a feed of the power to decise are the colonizat of cannot are the colonization of the colonization of colonization and the particular of the colonization of colonization and the particular of the colonization of the c

domiciled at the time of his death. Then, what ground is there for saying that the statue of slavery in now recognised by the law of England 7 that trover will life for a slave? that a slave market may be catabilished in Smiths did: 2 frace not for the supposed detice of judge, where the supposed detice of judge, had been expected of the supposed detice of judge, had not supposed the tendence of the supposed detice of judge, had not supposed the supposed

thus, it is doubtful whether the blindness of fanaticism itself could have avoided detecting the strange inconsistency. The Philadelphis platform did contain such a fatal blunder, but the framers of the constitution belonged to another order of minds.

The decision of the court is not only in strict accord with all of its former decisions with regard to the validity and conclusiveness of the State judicial interpretations of the State laws, but is baced upon a legal rule, without which our Union of States would become, unavoidably, either a system of warring and conflicting sovereignties, or a judicial depotism, where States are crushed ruthlessly, with all their local and domestic rights and privileges, under the arbitrary power of a central force beyond their control.

The court upholds with a wise rigor the local independence, rights, and privileges of each and every State. The dissenting judges assume the arbitrary authority of breaking through all State constitutions, laws, and rights. The court was true to the whole constitution, and that all other power belongs to the States and the people thereof. This main hims each in its true sphere, the local independence and sovereignty of the States, and the national supremacy of the federal authorities within their preceribed limits. It was a natural step for the dissenting judges to disregard State interpretations of State laws, whilst assuming a power of legislation for Congress nowhere granted. If, then, a negro cannot be a citizen of the United States; if this is a government of white men, and not of mixed races; or if the laws of Missouri govern in Missouri, instead of the laws of Illinois, or Ohio, or Massachusetts; or, if a slave returning from a non-disrebending jurisdiction becomes subject to the laws to which he has returned—that is, if, as Stowell and Story have decided, and Justice Curtis contended in the Aves case, the service condition reattaches—then the Supreme Court of the United States was compelled to decide the Dred Scott case just as it did, stitutional clause referred to and that it was not designed to give any State power to destroy the internal reace and happiness of other States by clothing with pretended citizenship under her local laws an inferior and incapable race, and inundating her sister States with them, or by declaring as incidents of citizenship any privileges she might choose to confer. The United States government is a government of the white race. To that fact in no small degree is due the superiority of this country over the Spanish American republics. It is the part of wisdom that it should remain an unmixed white race. When the present unnatural excitement among a pert of wisdom that it should remain an unmixed white race. When the present unnatural excitement among a peri of the northern people shall have subsided, and calm reason shall again assume control, the recent decision of the Supreme Court will come to be regarded as a bulwark of safety, not of the Union alone, but also of State sovereignty, local independence, the purity of the race, sound society, and fraternal sentiment.

The new constitution for the republic of Mexico, radfied ime being suspended; the national flag floated from all the public buildings, and the roar of artillery proclaimed that oin in the celebration.

tions will be held under it. The most prominent candi-dates for the presidency are Comon'ort, Alvarez, Lerdo, Azalledo, and Vidagri. The New Orleans Picayune gives the following summary

of the new constitution : The new constitution is, indeed, an imposing document, filling near three pages, or thirteen columns of the Sligo. It runs "is the name of God and the authority of the Mexican people," and bears the solemn lite of "The Political Constitution of the Mexican Republic, formed upon the indestructible basis of her legitimate independence, proclaimed the 16th of September, 1810, and consummated proclammed the 16th of september, 1810, and consummated the 27th September, 1821." It is composed of eight dis-tinct titles, comprising one hundred and twenty-eight ar-ticles, subdivided again in the most perspicuous manner into sections, paragraphs, &c. Title one defines abstractedly the rights of man, viz:

obligations of Mexican citizenes, native and adopted, viz: equal protection of the laws and the defence of the honor, interests, and integrity of the republic; the obligations and privileges of foreigners, viz: obedience to the laws and respect for the institutions of the country, they in turn being guarantied the fullest protection and enjoyment of the

same.

Title two treats of the national sovereignty, which is declared to reside in the people; the form of the government, which shall be federal, and its several constituent

ment, which shall be federal, and its several constituent parts, the sovereign, independent States enumerated. The State of the "Valley of Mexico," which comprises the so-called federal district, shall only be known as a distinct sovereignty upon the transfer of the supreme government to some other place.

Title three treats of the division of powers: 1st, the legislative, consisting of one general assembly, denominated the "Congress of the Union," elective every two years by the free suffrages of the Mexican people, and charged with the enacting of all federal laws, in the initiation of which they have, however, only concurrent powers with the President and the legislatures of the several States. The Congress will have two sessions annually, the first bethe President and the legislatures of the several States. The Congress will have two sessions annually, the first beginning the 16th of September and terminating the 16th of December, the second beginning the 1st of April and terminating the last of May. They are guarantied all the usual rights, privileges, and percogatives of legislative assemblies. 2d, the executive, vested in one single individual, styled the "President of the United States of Mexico." ual, styled the "President of the United States of Mexico."

Ile must be a Mexican citizen by birth, thirty-five years of age, and resident of the country at the time of his election. His term of office is limited to four years, to begin with the 1st of December. He has the power to declare war and make freaties, subject, however, to the ratification of Congress, and is charged with the other usual duties of an executive. No ecclesiastic can ere become President of the republic. 3st, the judicial, vested in various district and circuit courts, with jurisdiction not dissimilar from our own, and one Supreme Court, which is also constituted a court of final appeal.

WASHINGTON CITY

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1857.

Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes, vice Edwin A. C.

Hatch, resigned. Vincent E. Grijer, of California, agent for the Indians in

ment, and that they are erroneous in their conclusions. He cites, with conclusive effect, the judicial decisions of

Chief Justice Dagget, of Connecticut, and of the late Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania, and also a well-considered letter of Mr. Justice Story to Lord Stowell, written in favorably with the violent partisan philippics aimed at the decision of the Supreme Court. It will well reward a careful perusal. It may well produce hesitation on the part of to conceal their real purposes by professions of love of freedom, when, at the same time, they knowingly violate the constitution and laws, boping to drive the South into for the destruction of our confederacy. The article we copy is one of the favorable signs of the times. It is free from barsh and irritating epithets, and is addressed to the reason and good sense of the thinking portion of the community. Such articles will have their effect in leading the public mind to a just and rational conclusion, and in restoring quiet and barmony in the country. They will defeat the purposes of those who sought to forestall public with distorting and deceptive comments, before the publication of the opinion of the court giving the reasons for

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN KENTUCKY. The know-nothing leaders of Kentucky are now at-

resolutions, was put forth in the hope of securing the them at all." wavering, strengthening the weak, imparting additional on the 17th of February, was promulgated in the most solemn manner on the 11th of March at the city of Mexico, fold of Sam all schismatics, stragglers, and deserters. sider them for a moment:

" let. That the election of Mr. Buchanan was not a rejection by the people of the United States of the controlling and fundamental principle of the American party."

At the last presidential election the know-nothings At the last presidential election the know-nothings clearly and boldly enunciated their principles, and nominated for the chief magistracy Mr. Fillmore as the chamnage. The American immigrants are mostly from New Eng nated for the chief magistracy Mr. Fillmore as the chamthe people of the United States was not only most empres p'atic, but it came near being unanimous.

" 2d. That a large majority of our countrymer preserve our nationality.

This is the old story, and can no longer impose upon the ignorance or credulity of any considerable number of our fellow-citizens. In the lower house of the last Congress the know-nothings and their allies had a large and undis puted majority. They had the power to pass a bill providing for the most radical changes in the naturalization laws; and notwithstanding the alleged wishes of "a large o exercise that power or to meet those "wishes."

True patriots have long been of the opinion that to the mocratic party, and to the democratic party alone, must Buchanan and Breckinridge, and since the inauguration of their choice and the patriotism of their acts.

"4th. That the systematic agitation of the slavery ques-tion has brought our Union into peril, and it is the duty of every American patriot not to interfere with the institutions of other States, over which he has no legitimate control."

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS IN FRANCE.

The Intelligent Paris correspondent of the New York ournal of Commerce, under date of the 231 ult, writes as

GG-Mr. Hanry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the Sines of Alabama and Tonnessee, as stated by C. P. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Saver. D. Lewis, phila, is our general travelling agent travelling agent profession a member who has contributed in the Sines Collins, James O. Lewis, and Saver. D. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Saver. D. Lewis, James O. Lewis, James O. Lewis, H. Walley, James O. Lewis, James O. Lewis, H. Walley, James O. Lewis, Ja

ecur.
"The comparative brevity of the address recommends it to the favor of the French journals. There is not a murmur this day about the concession of space. Galignani prints the document entire; the Moniteur, Journal des Debats, and the Vincent E. Grijer, of California, agent for the Indians in California, vice James A. Patterson, removed.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

We transfer to our columns, from the Missouri Republican, an able review of the dissenting opinions of Justices McLean and Curtis in the Dred Scott case. The writer is evidently master of the subject which he discusses. He does not attempt to present the views of the court, because they are not yet published. He deals exclusively with the discense, and abows them destitute of sound logical arguthis day about the concession of space. Galignani prints the document entire; the Moniteur, Journal des Debats, and the other morning sheets, contain a good translation of it. As other morning sheets, contain a good trans augural address, as contradistinguished from that of the an-nual communication at the opening of a session of Congress."

amendments, has passed both houses of the New York le-1828. The style and manner of this review contrast most gislature, and only awaits the signature of the governor to become a law. It is generally understood that the bill will be signed by Governor King. This fact was well known before the surrounded. ful perosal. It may well produce hesitation on the part of those northern nullifiers in New York and elsewhere who are legislating to increase agitation with the ultimate hope of dissolving the Union. The agitators attempt to conceal their real purposes by professions of love of metropolis. known before the bill was reported. The aim of the bill metropolis.

The city of New York is hopelessly democratic to the enemies of free principles, and a democratic mayor and some inconsiderate act which will afford them an apology city government will be elected as often as the question is fessor Tuomey, at his residence in the University of Alasubmitted to the people.

her from committing the like offence again, the new police age. He married an accomplished lady of Maryland and bill was originated and passed. It places the whole police by energy of character and remarkable business capabiliforce of New York in the hands of a commission ap- ties was soon after chosen superintendent of the Petersburg pointed by the governor. It reduces the mayor to a mere railroad. He was elected by the legislature as geological automaton in the hands of this new commission, of whom, surveyor of the State of South Caroline, which honorable it is understood, Simeon Draper is to be the head; and it position he filled with credit to himself and the State he opinion by spreading before the people dissenting opinions, introduces the new theory into American legislation that served. Professor Tuomey was soon after called to the those who pay their rulers shall not elect them. The new professorship of geology and agricultural chemistry in the bill is black republicanism in all its sections. It contains University of Alabama, which chair he continued to # the worst features of the edious English tax bill which with singular ability and usefulness to the day of his led to the revolution of 1776; and it remains to be seen death. He was appointed State geologist of Alabama, and how quietly the tax-paying democracy of New York will performed the laborious tasks of this survey with unexamempting to rally their broken and dispirited forces in take the new method of being governed in their municipal pled success, reaping well-deserved honors for his untiring view of the approaching congressional elections in that matters by the abolitionists at Albany. The injustice of devotion to the interest of science in this department of State; but their efforts thus far have been attended with the bill will lead to a political revolution in the State. It human knowledge. Professor Tuomey had been engaged very indifferent success, although they have erected a will be the stepping-stone to the return of the democrats to with Professor Holmes, for some time past, in the publicaplatform which they are quite confident is adapted to the power; and it will induce the utterance of those great tion of their work on the Possils of South Carolina' straits and exigencies to which they have been reduced by truths into the cars of the party now in power in New "the sober second thought of the people." Their grand York that were thundered in the cars of England-that State council met at Louisville on the 2d instant, and, after they are "too bitter against the democrats to rule them due deliberation, a programme, in the shape of a series of justly-too ignorant to rule them well-too distant to rule

WESTERN EMIGRATION.

Our western exchanges represent the flow of the popula fold of Sam all schismatics, stragglers, and deserters, tion on the route of travel from Buffalo to Chicago as imamid general rejuicing. The day selected was the anniver- It may be mentioned, as a most significant sign of merse. It appears to be diffusing itself over the country sary of the adoption at Acapuleo of the reformed "Plan of the times, that in these resolutions there is not the west of the Wabash, and a large portion of it will remai ary of the adoption at Acapuse of the reformed "l'an or Ayutla," upon which the labors of the Constituent Assembly were based. The usual business of the city was for the long denunciatory word of the Irish or the Germanz. No consin attract a portion whose larger means enable them mention is made of Catholics or of the designs of the Pope to purchase farms skirting the great channels of communinew order of things had begun. The clergy declined to against the liberties of our country-no apostrophes to cation. A like influence draws many to Iowa and Misthe American flag or to the American eagle-not a whis- souri. A more numerous class seek the cheaper lands of This constitution does not take full effect till the 16th of per about Americans ruling America. The first four reso- Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas. The Cleveland Plain-September next, though in the mean time the federal electutions of the series afford an instructive illustration of the dealer says that a colony of thirty, nearly all "able-bodied spirit of know-nothingism in the year 1857. Let us con- men" of the vicinity, left that city on Friday last to settle in Jefferson county, Kansas. The Toledo Commercial says that hundreds pass there daily bound for the Territo. rice It adds:

"Many Germans from Pennsylvania are among the impion and representative of those principles. Mr. F. succeeded in obtaining the electoral vote of one out of the thirty-one States. The rejection of know-nothingism by

The Chicago papers chronicle the setting into lilinois of

Some of the recent sales are in Southern and Central Illinois. A Vermont colony is about locating in Washington county, near Richview; another, all farmers and mechanics, from Trov. New York, are in treaty for lands in the neighborhood of Vandalia, the former capital of the State ANOTHER ALIAS.

The facility with which the opposition change their party name has been frequently the subject of amusing comment. In several of the New England States they now majority of our countrymen," no serious attempt was made style themselves "the Union party"—not a party to uphold and perpetuate the Union of the States, but a party which "That the American Union being the only safeguard of owes its present temporary, mischievous existence to a territorian liberty, every true patriot should devote his best union of abolitionists, black republicans. know-nothings infidels, and lunatics. In alluding to this fasion or "union

party, the New Haven Register well remarks:
"This is the twenty-fifth name that the opponent we look for the preservation of our glorious Union. Infla-democracy have taken in the present generation; and we enced by this opinion, at the last election they voted for now predict they will get flogged out of this, just as they have been from all the rest, before the year is out. Their Buchanan and Breckinridge, and since the inauguration of the new administration they have been furnished with no cause to doubt, but everything to justify, the wisdom of up. It is, however, the bad conduct, the unpatriotic and traitorous ends of their leaders, that renders it immaterial what name they take. They have no national principles—no fixed policy—no common bond of union. They trust to nothing but some momentary excitement—some side issue—some new humbug about negroes, and, having no confidence in the masses of the people, they live on delusion, and make mer-chandise of tems."

> The State Democrat thus notices the result of th cent municipal election in Davenport, Iowa:

"We have met the enemies of true democracy, and they are ours. Never was there such a powerful effort of the combined factions of bungry politicians as that which united to defeat us on Saturday last. The Gazette poured out whole columns of the vilest slanders and falsehoods against the city council, the city ordinances, and the democrats, but its habit was too well known to produce the desired effect. It has been terribly rebuked. We have elected all of our city offi-cers, and our aldermen of the 1st, 3d, and 5th wards and one man in the 6th, and have nine of the twelve members of city council and the mayor. It was a clean sweep? We have scattered the corruptionists and broken their ranks. We greet our sister cities of this State, and hope they will follow our example, and redeem the State from the thraldom of black republicanism."

The election (says the New Haven Register) of these two sterling democrats to Congress from Connecticut elicits the warmest congratulations of the democratic press in every section. These gentlemen will be found among the sturdiest defenders of the constitution as it is, uncompromising opports of slavery agritation, and eminently practical members of slavery agritation, and eminently practical members the slaves the silver of the constitution as it is, uncompromising opports of slavery agritation, and eminently practical members the slave t high personal character and integrity in all things that eschews the shifts of damagogism. A valuable man to the mence in Philadelphia on the 13th of June next, and col

DEATH OF JUDGE LEE.

It is with regret that we are called on this morning announce the death of Judge Elisha Smith Lee, who passed away quietly on Sunday morning last, at ten minutes par

district. For nearly forty years Judge L. was a highly-cherished

member of the Masonic fraternity, among whom he was Templars in that State. Judge Lee was a democrat of the strictest school, pave

having swerved from his party fealty. A reverse in his The new police bill for the city of New York, with its pecuniary affairs, at a late period of his life, induced him, some three years ago, to accept a clerkship in the General Land Office, which he filled till the time of his late

The Charleston Courier, in announcing the death of Pro

bama, on the 30th of March, says: " Professor Tuomey was To punish New York for her votes last fall, and to keep a native of Ireland, and emigrated to Virginia at an early

FROM HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.

[orrespondence of the Union.] NEW ORLEANS, April 6, 1857 The steamship Black Warrior arrived here this morning.

bringing intellig nee from Havans to the 4th inst. There is nothing whatever of importance reported, and only a very slender modicum of interest... It is stated that no movement, beyond those already noted, has been taken with reference to the reported bostile demonstration against Mexico. All the evidence which we have at this point appears to go strongly in favor of the position that no such ourse will be resolved on, as it always has that it ough

Our neighbors continue to prosecute internal improve ments with a vigor quite remarkable. Railways and telegraphs are occupying a large share of their attention; so that not a file of papers reaches us without accounts of the projecting, the commencing, or the inaugurating of some more or less considerable line. Those thus far constructed are shown by the reports respecting their business to have vantageous to the community. The Prensa of the 3d inthas a long article in support of the construction of a read and of a railroad also, round the barbor of Havana,

The United States transport steamship Suwanee, Capt Kittridge, arrived here this morning from Tampa, Florida She brought no news of importance. The troops were engaged in scouting, but had effected nothing of conse-

In this city, to-day, we are engaged in the election of judges for our various district courts. The democratic party have not nominated a ticket, and there is no doubt that the know-nothing candidates will all Their candidate for the first district court, our crimi court, is Theodore G. Hunt, whilom M. C. There is a car didate running against him, Mr. A. P. Field, who is said to have some chance of election. The Hon John Sidell is in the city in excellent health receiving the attentions of his friends and constituen

and preparing for his coming duties.

FROM SOUTH FLORIDA.

The New Orleans Picayune publishes the following in-elligence from the Tampa Peninsular of the 28th ultime An Indian camp has been found near the seene of the recent battle, at which was a grave, supposed to contain the body of one of the Indians killed in that engagement. From unmistiable aigns there found, it is asserted that eight or ten Indians were killed.

We understand that orders have been issued to the found mounted volunteers to make a thorough scout of the country as far south as Lake Okeechebee, and from Manatee to Fort Capron and Indian river, to commence on the 10th of park month.

10th of next month.

Company B, 4th artillery, under the command of Capt.
George W. Getty, arrived on the 21st instant at Fort Capron. They left Fort Kissimmee on the 5th February, on a
scout to the Everglades. One man was lost by the capsides of a best results. sizing of a boat.
\$80,000 in specie arrived at this port on Monday last,
per steamer Fashion, for the use of the pay master.
Privates George W. Reed and Thomas E. Bott, of company 1, 4th artillery, deserted from Fort Mende on the 20th
instant.

instant.

Major J. McKinstry, U. S. army, for the past twelve mouths quartermaster at Fort Brooke, is ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kanasa Territory. He will start for that place about the 15th proximo.

Lieut. Mickler, of Capt. Moseley's company mounted volunteers, with twenty-two men, left Fort Meade on the 15th instant, and scouted in a northern course up the east side of Peas creek, to a distance of ten miles. The scout was continued on the 15th, 17th, and 18th, in a northwest course, heading Bowleg's creek, which was scouted down to Fort Myers and back to Fort Meade. No fresh Indian signs discovered.

INDIAN ASYLUM.—There has been established on the Caltaraugus Indian reservation, in Eric county, New York, an institution designed to relieve the sufferings of orphan and destitute Indian children, who are said to be numerous in We the State, and to train them to industry, intelligence, and virtue. It was chartered in the spring of 1855, and took our example, and redeem the State from the thraidom of black republicanism."

HON. PAULUS POWELL.

The Lynchburg (Virginia) Republican says:

"Among the numerous friends we have had the pleasure of welcoming to our sanctum within the last few days is our friend, the Hon. Paulus Powell, the talented representative of the Red Land district in the last Congress. We are pleased that Mr. Powell is a candidate for re-election, and so far without opposition. The fact that he is earning so high and so solid a reputation is, in our judgment, convincing proof of the shiding cond sare and extraction of the singulature, and the institution is now in operation.

GERMAN MUSICAL CELEBRATION.—The seventh Said of the German Musical Society of the Atlantic States-nov